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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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021839 LM61/0707  
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EXAMINER	
LESPERANCE, J	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2774	9

DATE MAILED: 07/07/00

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks**

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. <b>09/071,202</b>	Applicant(s) <b>Hoi-Sing KWOK et al.</b>
	Examiner <b>Jean Lesperance</b>	Group Art Unit <b>2774</b>

Responsive to communication(s) filed on May 5, 2000

This action is **FINAL**.

Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle* 35 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

#### Disposition of Claim

- Claim(s) 6-16 is/are pending in the application.
- Of the above, claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- Claim(s) 6-16 is/are rejected.
- Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.
- The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- The proposed drawing correction, filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is  approved  disapproved.
- The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
- All  Some\*  None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been
- received.
- received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) \_\_\_\_\_.
- received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \*Certified copies not received: \_\_\_\_\_

- Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

#### Attachment(s)

- Notice of References Cited, PTO-892
- Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- Interview Summary, PTO-413
- Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948
- Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

— SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES —

Art Unit: 2774

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Drawings*

1. This application has been filed with informal drawings which are acceptable for examination purposes only. Formal drawings will be required when the application is allowed.
2. Claims 6 to 16 are presented for examination.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102*

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 6 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated over Patent # 5,933,203("Wu et al.").

As to claim 6, a bistable cholesteric liquid crystal display comprising: a bistable cholesteric liquid crystal display; a plurality of pixels within the display ( column 6, lines 4-7); driving means to apply voltage to each pixel ( column 6, lines 55-61); and control means controlling said driving means to supply the initial voltage to said pixels to set all pixels to the P state ( column 10, lines 11-20), subsequently supplying sufficient voltage to selected pixels to switch said pixels to the FC state to provide the desired pattern ( column 11, lines 1-9) and maintaining said display for a period of time for viewing of the display ( column 8, lines 1-10).

Art Unit: 2774

As to claim 15, a bistable cholesteric liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 6 wherein the liquid crystal display is driven only on receipt of a signal by the control means ( column 6, lines 7-10).

5. Claims 7-11 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patent # 5,933,203 ("Wu et al.") 5,748,277 in view of (" Huang et al.").

Wu et al. discloses a bistable cholesteric liquid crystal display (column 1, lines 21-27) claimed in claim 6 wherein a matrix of overlapping electrodes with the pixels of the display being defined by overlapping regions of said matrix of electrodes.

As to claim 8, a bistable cholesteric liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 7 wherein said matrix of overlapping electrodes ( column 7, lines 41-49) comprises a first set of electrodes and a second set of electrodes ( column 10, lines 47-59) with the pixels defined by the overlapping regions between said first and second sets of electrodes ( column 10, lines 47-59) and wherein the reset voltage from the driving means to said electrodes to drive all said pixels to the P state ( column 10, lines 11-20).

As to claim 9, a bistable cholesteric liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 8 wherein the voltage supplied to the pixels for the display ( column 10, lines 39-42) comprises providing an address voltage to one set of electrodes and a data voltage to the remaining set of electrodes ( column 11, lines 11-15) such that selected pixels receive a cumulative total of said voltages and non-selected pixels receive a data voltage of opposite sign to provide a lower total voltage to non-selected pixels ( column 11, lines 1-9).

Art Unit: 2774

As to claim 10, a bistable cholesteric liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 9 said address pulse voltage is approximately 24 +/- 3 V (Fig. 9) is where the voltage is approximately 24V.

As to claim 11, bistable cholesteric liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 9 wherein said data pulse voltage is approximately 6 +/- 2 V ( Fig.6) is where the voltage is approximately 5V.

As to claim 16, a bistable cholesteric liquid crystal display ( column 1, lines 21-27) as claimed in claim 6 wherein said display is incorporated in a pager or a cellular telephone.

Accordingly Wu et al. teaches all the claimed limitations as recites in claims 7-11 and 16 with the exception of providing a matrix of overlapping electrodes and viewing document incorporated a pager or a cellular phone.

However, Huang et al. discloses the said display includes a matrix of overlapping electrodes with the pixels of the display being defined by the overlapping regions of said matrix of electrodes (Fig 2B) (column 7, lines 41-49) and a context of document viewing wherein said display is incorporated in a pager or cellular telephone ( column 6, lines 33-41).

It would have been obvious to utilize the electrodes of Huang et al. to drive the LCD of Wu et al. because this would provide control of the image data in an orderly manner.

6. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over patent # 5,933,203 ("Wu et al.") in view of Patent # 5,570,216 ("Lu et al.").

Art Unit: 2774

Wu et al. discloses a bistable cholesteric liquid crystal display (column 1, lines 21-27) as claimed in claim 6 wherein said electrodes comprise transparent conductive film. Accordingly Wu et al. teaches all the claimed limitations as recites in claim 12 with the exception of said electrodes comprise transparent conductive film.

However, Lu et al. discloses a substrate wherein said electrodes comprise transparent conductive film (column 3, lines 9-16).

It would have been obvious to utilize the transparent electrodes taught by Lu et al. for the LCD taught by Wu et al. because this would allow the display to be used as a projector for projecting or transmitting light though the display panel.

7. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patent # 5,933,203 ("Wu et al.") in view of patent # 5,748,277 ("Huang et al.") in view of Patent # 5,570,216 ("Lu et al.").

Wu et al. discloses a bistable cholesteric liquid crystal display (column 1, lines 21-27) as claimed in claim 12 wherein said transparent conductive film comprises indium tin oxide. Wu et al. teaches all the claimed limitations as recites in claim 13 with the exception of providing said transparent conductive film comprises indium tin oxide.

However, Lu et al. discloses a thin layer wherein said transparent conductive film comprises indium tin oxide ( column 3, lines 9-16).

Art Unit: 2774

It would have been obvious to utilize the transparent electrodes taught by Lu et al. in the combined device of Wu et al. and Huang et al. because this would allow light incident to pass through electrodes layer for better projection.

8. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over patent # 5,933,203 ("Wu et al.") in view of Patent # 5,889,566 ("Wu et al.").

Wu et al. discloses a bistable cholesteric liquid crystal display ( column 1, lines 21-27) as claimed in claim 6 wherein said liquid crystal cell has a gap of 4 to 20 microns. Accordingly Wu (203) teaches all the claimed limitations in claim 14 with the exception of providing the cell gap of 4 microns.

However, Wu et al. (566) discloses the said liquid crystal cell has a gap ( column 10, line 58)

It would have been obvious to utilize the cell gap disclosed by Wu et al. (566) in the cholesteric liquid crystal display taught by Wu et al. (203) because this would allow the display to have a better resolution.

*Response to Amendment*

Applicant's arguments filed on 5-5-00 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues that the reference used does not teach or suggest, the subject matter of the claims but examiner disagrees because it is mentioned in (column 1, lines 21-33) of the reference, and a driving means to apply voltage to each pixel (column 2, lines 14-32). The applicant argues that the claimed display further includes a control means for controlling the

Art Unit: 2774

driving mentioned in (column 14, lines 36-53) of the reference which clearly teach the claimed invention. Therefore the rejection stands as was sent in the first office action.

*Conclusion*

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jean Lesperance whose telephone number is (703) 308-6414. The examiner can normally be reached on from Monday to Friday between 8:00AM and 4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Jherpe, can be reached on (703) 305-4709 . The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 308-6606.

Art Unit: 2774

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Jean Lesperance



Art Unit 2774

Date 6-30-00



RICHARD A. HJERPE  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
GROUP 2700